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The temptation to make the Maid and not the book the subject of this review is great, but space forbids. Several appendixes contain eleven alleged letters of Jeanne d'Arc which M. Fabre believes to be authentic (no. 11 certainly is not, and the others ought to be subjected to sterner criticism than has yet been applied to them); a long series of turgid stanzas by Christine de Pisan, written in commemoration of Charles VII.'s coronation in 1429; essays on the *Mystère du Siège d'Orléans*; the false Jeanne d'Arc; the alleged secret of the king, etc.

Although a legitimate and valuable historical work, these two volumes yet have a *tendenz*. M. Fabre is a zealous advocate of the cult of the heroine of France and has written and spoken much in favor of the movement. When recently he was awarded the Prix Guizot by the French Academy for his literary labors in behalf of the canonization of the Maid, he was not unaptly described as "the lay-canonizer of Jeanne d'Arc".

J. W. T.

Genoese World Map, 1457. Facsimile and critical text incorporating in free translation the studies of Professor Theobald Fischer. Revised with the addition of copious notes by EDWARD LUTHER STEVENSON, Ph.D. (New York: The American Geographical Society and the Hispanic Society of America. 1912. Pp. 66.)

DR. STEVENSON has here reproduced, with as much accuracy as modern methods of photography and printing permit, one of the great maps depicting the known area of the earth prior to the discovery of America. Other reproductions have been attempted and sketches have been printed in the works of several cartographers, who without exception have recognized the importance of the map as an historical document. There would be no point in making merely another reproduction, but to issue a facsimile, more accurate in general contour, in detail, and in coloring than any previously published is to make a distinct contribution to the source-material of history. The evidence on the reproduction itself, and presented in the critical text, is conclusive that every care has been taken. Therefore, it is only fair to Dr. Stevenson and to students of history, to correct a statement made in print some time ago. It was stated with considerable care that "the map as issued is a facsimile, not of the original map, but of a recent 'hand-colored parchment copy', apparently based on photographs, with those portions of the map restored where the original colors have almost disappeared." If this were true the facsimile would be useless as an historical document. But fortunately it is the exact antithesis of the fact.

On page 3 of Dr. Stevenson's text, he says, "Through the kindly offices of Professor Gustavo Uzielli, the Italian Government gave courteous consent to have the map photographed, and at the *Istituto Geografico Militare* this part of the work of reproduction was done by its expert photographer." The photographic negatives were made in 1905,

and are now in the possession of Dr. Stevenson. The plates were not retouched. They do not, of course, indicate the colors except by shading. The colors were reproduced by the printers from a copy made by an artist in Florence, and the colors on this copy were compared with those on the original map by Professor Uzielli and Dr. Stevenson. The greatest care was exercised not to "restore" the map either as to outline or color. Until the art of color photography and color printing has been perfected it will not be possible to produce a more perfect facsimile than Dr. Stevenson has given us. The previous reviewer puts in quotation marks the words "hand-colored parchment copy". The quotation is apparently from the List of Illustrations from the critical text. Here it is plainly stated that the *frontispiece* is a reproduction, not of the original map, but of a "hand-colored parchment copy in the collection of the author". This frontispiece measures only 4 by 7 inches, while the facsimile of the original map measures 18½ by 33 inches.

The facsimile is issued under the joint auspices of the American Geographical Society and the Hispanic Society of America, and constitutes publication number 83 of the latter society. The critical text accompanying the facsimile makes a volume of sixty-six pages. Based on the studies of Professor Fischer in his *Sammlung Mittelalterlicher Welt- und Seekarten Italianischen Ursprungs*, supported by the researches of Wuttke, Lelewel, and others, and annotated and put into connected form by Dr. Stevenson, this text may well be said to contain the sum of our knowledge of the Genoese World Map. It has the advantage of being interesting reading, reflecting and explaining the curious geographical lore exemplified in the map. It contains a wealth of learning expressed in brief sentences, each of which could not have been made without patient and scholarly research. The text is divided into four sections. In the first of these, the map is discussed as a whole, dealing with the date of the map, the general sources of the map-maker's information, the importance of the map as a document belonging to the period of transition from the old to the new knowledge of the earth, the shape of the map compared to others of the period, its scale and the method employed in drawing it, and the symbolism used in its ornamentation.

The three other chapters of the text discuss in detail the sections of the map on which Europe, Asia, and Africa respectively are shown. Translations of the legends are given, and in nearly every case these are traced to the source from which the unknown map-maker drew them. Curious beliefs and misconceptions, indicated on the map, are explained.

In dealing with a document of this period, especially one poorly preserved and containing illegible inscriptions, there is abundant opportunity for conjecture, and some of those made by Dr. Stevenson are admitted to be in need of proof; but both the facsimile and the accompanying text are wholly creditable to American scholarship and to the societies under whose auspices they are issued.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.